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The international conventions which have been collected by Bridgman as chapters for this *First Book of World Law* are more and other than merely international law; they are real world law, being the expression of the general will of the world (administrative world law, might we not call them). The conventions here collected and interpreted represent the unconscious but real and corporate unit of mankind, which, in the stress of economic causes, have been formulated for the accomplishment of certain tasks the performance of which our industrial civilization has rendered imperative. The striking predominance of the economic element in the make-up of this code of world law is manifest on examination of the main topics of the book. Six of the twenty-two topics are general in their nature, devoted to the discussion of the meaning of world organization, world law, antecedents of the world legislature, the world judiciary, the world executive, and a general consideration of peace and good will. The remaining sixteen chapters are devoted to topics which are essentially economic in their scope and purpose; namely, the universal postal union, the world law in arbitration, world law concerning navigation, disarmament, the world's prime meridian, the Geneva convention for the sea, international sanitation, protection of industrial property, protection of submarine cables, repression of the slave trade and restriction of certain importations into Africa (this, of course, has a moral purpose, but so have many other economic topics), trade in white women, international institute of agriculture, international red cross, bureau of weights and measures, wireless telegraphy, exchange of documents (for the promotion of information including scientific and literary publications).

This book should receive a hearty welcome because it contains in convenient form important material which apart from it can be found only in widely scattered sources.

ISAAC A. LOOS.

*The State University of Iowa.*

*Die schweizerische Maschinenindustrie und ihre Entwicklung in wirtschaftlicher Beziehung.* By B. LINCKE. (Frauenfeld: Huber Buchhandlung. 1911. Pp. vii, 218. 4.50 m.)

This work is an account of the development of machine

manufacture in Switzerland from the latter part of the eighteenth century to the present time. As in England, the manufacture of machinery was originally dependent upon the textile industry which, during the closing years of the eighteenth century, was passing out of the handicraft stage into the modern factory system. Among the conditions fostering an early and rapid growth of the machine industry in Switzerland were the general backwardness of the iron industry on the continent (which gave to the Swiss manufacturer a certain advantage over other continental producers), the skill of native manufacturers and the peace from 1814 to 1848.

The year 1848 is marked by the adoption of a constitution providing for a stronger union between the different cantons and the introduction of the railroad. The former transferred to the union the power to levy customs duties and the latter rendered the old particularism practically impossible. During the period from 1848 to 1874 the trend towards free trade gave great impetus to the manufacture of machinery in Switzerland.

The period from 1874 to the present time has been characterized by a deepening of scientific knowledge and the spreading of technical education. The constitution of 1874 increased the authority of the central government and gave it the power to determine the conditions of employment in factories. The effect, however, of the industrial crisis of 1873 was a serious setback, and the return of the continental countries to high protective tariffs, a severe blow to the Swiss machine industry. Nevertheless the author is not pessimistic in his outlook for the future of the industry.

The writer's discussion shows the intimate relations existing between the manufacture of machinery in Switzerland and the foreign market. The influence of the tariff policies of the various European countries upon the home industry, forcing the nation virtually to adopt the "opportunist" tariff of 1906, furnishes an interesting and instructive study of the effects of tariff legislation.

ABRAHAM BERGLUND.

*Bureau of Corporations, Washington.*

NEW BOOKS

ANTOKOLETZ, D. *Quelques renseignements sur la République Argentine.* (Buenos Ayres: Imprenta Juan A. Alsina. 1911. Pp. 142.)

A reference book of facts with tables and compilations.